



TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

The intelligence we receive from all quarters of the South is to the effect that in this, the Centennial year of the country's independence, the white people of all that section, whether of whig or democratic antecedents; whether of union or secession ante-bellum proclivities, have determined, in consideration of the great interests at stake in the approaching presidential election, when the issue will be a continuation of the extravagant and luxurious living of the few who compose the corrupt governmental rings, and the existing high taxes, depression of business, and want of employment, and the consequent hard times, under radical misrule, or a thorough and complete change in the policy and management of the government, so that honest and respectable patriots may be at the head of affairs, to vote for Tilden and reform, and by so doing to try the experiment proposed by the democrats for reinstating honesty in the high places of the country, and peace, plenty and prosperity throughout the land. The change cannot be for the worse, and, after four years of trial, the condition of affairs is not better than at present, thousands of those who intend to vote in November will willingly cast their ballots for any candidate the radicals may nominate.

The "gallant Phil," the man who charged the Piagnon squads and paposes, who drove the unarmed legislature out of the Louisiana State House, who devastated the Valley of Virginia so that the crows had to carry their rations with them when flying over it, who denounced the whole people of Louisiana as banditti, and who was not afraid to assume all the responsibility of Federal interference in that State, has—what? Why, of course, started on the instant for the Big Horn, to put himself at the head of his yearning troops and clean out in less than no time Sitting Bull and his savage Sioux! No! he remains in Chicago and sends the following telegram to Gen. Sherman:

"I am so far away that I will have to leave them, as I have done heretofore, to act on their best judgment."

The citizens of Front Royal accuse the late Gen. Custer of tying a boy to a horse's tail and dragging him to death in that town, and now Gen. S. D. Sturgis, colonel of the Seventh regiment of cavalry, of which Gen. Custer was lieutenant colonel, is reported in the St. Louis Times as denouncing that fallen soldier in the most unmeasured terms, and charging him with "gross and criminal blunders" in the conduct of the action in which he perished with so many of his command, and imputed not only the basest motives, but a most disgraceful lack of personal courage to a soldier whose name long ago became in this country a popular synonym with the most undimmed and, indeed, reckless gallantry.

The radicals are nonplused at the action of the Election Committee of the democratic and "ex-Confederate" House of Representatives in reporting in favor of giving a contested seat to Mr. Platt, a radical carpet bagger, instead of Mr. Goode, a Southern conservative. When the House seated two colored radicals instead of two white democrats, the radicals got out of it by saying such action was a stroke of policy to win some of the negro votes, but this late procedure, the like of which was never heard of in a radical and "truly loyal" Congress, is so remarkable, to them, that they cannot understand it.

The reputation of Mr. Orth, the radical candidate for the governorship of Illinois, has been so much injured by the charges against him in connection with swindling operations in the Venezuelan claim, that there is a movement on foot to substitute another candidate for him, and the demoralization among his party in the State is so great that the democrats anticipate no trouble in electing their ticket.

Gen. Farnsworth, formerly a republican member of Congress from Illinois, has come out for Tilden and Hendricks, as hundreds of prominent republicans are doing all over the country. The fact is the radical ship, with a wild and reckless man like Grant at the helm, is heading straight for the breakers, and the sensible portion of the crew are leaving her as rapidly as possible.

The majority report of the Committee on Abuses in the Navy Department will be in favor of the impeachment of Secretary Robeson, but will recommend that the proposed impeachment be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The tenth annual convention of the Baltimore Conference Sunday School Society, Methodist Episcopal Church South, began its sessions at Lewisburg, W. Va., to-day.

Under the amendment of the postal law the following matter will now be carried in the mails at the rate of one cent for two ounces or fractional part thereof:

"All pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, prospectuses, books, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blank, flexible patterns, sample cards, printed cards, photographic representations of different types, and all other printed matter which may be declared available by law. Articles of merchandise, postal envelopes and wrappers, plain and ornamental paper, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and unsealed circulars, will be carried at the rate of one cent per ounce."

CITY COUNCIL.

A called meeting of the City Council was held last night.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

All the members of this Board were present except Mr. Neale, and outside the bar there were two or three spectators. President Janney, standing on the floor near the Clerk's desk, said that the Aldermen had assembled in pursuance of an order of James F. Webster, Captain of Police, who signed "by order of the Mayor." In view of the fact that the other Board had refused to receive a communication so signed at the last meeting, and this Board had laid the communication on the table, he considered that Council had signified their disapprobation of that style. He had had a conversation with the Mayor, and had told him that he did not think it exactly respectful, and that Council would prefer that communications should be signed by the Mayor in person, and the Mayor had agreed to call the Board in person to-night.

Mayor Johnson, who was present, said he had sent the order directed to only to the messengers, and not to the Boards. All communications from the Council to the Mayor were made through the clerks, and notices of meetings were by the messengers. He had only used the form objected to from modesty and from no other cause, not desirous to parade his name on all occasions. He finally, however, convened the Council at the urgent solicitation of the attorney for Mr. Fossett, in order to see if some action could not be taken to settle the question of the collectorship of the Northern District.

The Board was then called to order, and Mr. Janney suggested that while waiting the clerk should have some action taken on the telegram, a polite application of the Atlantic and Pacific company.

Mr. Strauss asked if there was any official communication here about the matter.

The President said no; it was in the other Board.

The Clerk was then dispatched to the Common Council for the resolution on the subject of Mr. Fossett's bond, passed at the last meeting, and upon his return, it appeared that the resolution was laid on the table, it was decided that no action could be taken.

Mr. O'Neal said as there was disagreement on the matter, a committee of conference should be appointed.

Mr. Armstrong said the Board was in the right line, and should stay there. If they ruled Mr. Fossett out he would get a mandamus and throw the Corporation into the courts and cost a great deal of money.

On the bill to grant permission to the telegraph company to erect poles.

Mr. Armstrong said he understood the Board had referred the matter to a committee with power to act, and that had been ruled that this was improper, which ruling he attacked. The passage of a bill would cost four or five dollars for printing.

Mr. Downham said there was a special act on the other companies, and it was necessary to pass one for this.

Mr. O'Neal asked if a resolution would not accomplish the end.

The President thought not. He thought the present act a very good one, especially the section prohibiting the charging of the tax to the senders of messages.

Mr. Armstrong had no objection, only he wanted to save the money paid to the printer.

Mr. Strauss offered a resolution for a recess until October, but the President stating that it would be impossible to take a recess until the salary bill was acted on, the matter was dropped.

It being ascertained that the Common Council were engaged on the salary bill, some of the members suggested taking a recess, but Mr. Armstrong said that he understood that they were raising salaries, and such a bill could not pass this Board unless the members would stay there all night, which he for one objected to.

On motion of Mr. Downham, the Board then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Common Council was well attended.

As soon as the Council assembled the President asked the messenger by whose order the meeting had been called.

The messenger produced a paper calling the meeting, signed by order of the Mayor, James Webster, Captain of Police, which being read by the President, the latter said: I disregard this paper, and under it will not call the Board to order, but by the authority vested in me, by the charter of the city, I, as President of the Board, summon and convene the members of the Common Council together for business.

The President of the Board of Aldermen, by authority vested in him, and myself, had determined to convene the City Council to-night, but before we could do so here comes this second order from the saddle, which, I want it distinctly understood, I shall at all times disregard. [Manifestations of applause and one his.] The audience must keep order, as I shall allow no demonstrations, either of approval or disapproval. It is extremely unpleasant for me to be forced into the course I am now pursuing, and if I am not sustained in it members can overrule me, but by their hearty approval last Tuesday night when this position was first assumed, I feel that I will be sustained again to-night. The meeting which the President of the Board of Aldermen and myself had determined to call was to have been held for the purpose of considering an application of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. for permission to erect their line within the city, and for that and such other business as may be brought before you, I now call you to order.

As soon as the minutes were read, Mr. Mushbach, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill authorizing the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to erect poles along the streets.

Mr. Lambdin moved that the bill be amended so as to provide that the company repair all damages to the streets that might result from the removal of the poles, and an amendment to that effect was adopted.

Mr. Broders, from the Finance Committee, reported the salary bill as passed by the last Council.

Mr. Lambdin was in favor of retrenchment. Mr. Broders said the bill was the same that passed the last Council.

Mr. Evans said that no change Council undertook to make in the salary of officers after they entered upon their duties would be binding. If it could be done he would be in favor of it, but it could not be done. Did Mr. Broders think that at the end of December he could tell his clerk, Why I cut down your salary last January!

Mr. Mushbach said that while he thought that salaries should not be reduced, he was of the opinion that the officers had now no salary and this was a bill to make salaries, not to reduce them. He was in favor of not only retrenchment but reform, but there was neither in a proposition to reduce the small salaries the officers now received.

Mr. Seales opposed the reduction as too late. If certain gentlemen had been elected there might not have been any proposal of reduction. He thought this wrong, what's good for Peter is good for Paul, and what's good for one is good for all.

At this point there was some disorder among the audience.

The President—"The audience must keep order. Mr. Burnett will keep quiet."

The person addressed said: "Make him keep quiet; he raised the ruck."

The President—"Mr. Burnett will leave the chamber."

Whereupon officer Horseman, who was present, seized the noisy individual and removed him, but soon reappearing and again talking loudly, and putting somebody's hat on ex-Superintendent of Police Clifford's head, he was again ejected.

Mr. Lambdin said he was not only in favor of talking about retrenchment and reform, but was in favor of their practical operation, and as one of the best measures of reform he hoped that the salaries would be reduced. He moved that the bill be laid on the table and printed.

The President, calling Mr. Evans to the chair, urged speedy action on the bill in order that the officers of the city might be paid on the 1st of August for their month's work.

Mr. Hughes thought nothing was to be gained by postponement.

The bill as offered by Mr. Broders was amended so as to place all the salaries at the rates paid last year, except that of the City Treasurer, which was increased \$100 over the amount paid last year, and that of the Health Officer, which was struck out.

On the motion of Mr. Mushbach, the clause requiring the physicians to the poor to attend the jail was struck out. He said "as he understood it the physicians to the prisoners in the jail were paid by the State, and then, too, he believed there were no physicians to the poor, for those elected had resigned, and if there were any now they were appointed by James Webster, Captain of Police, by order of the Mayor."

The bill was then passed—yeas 12, nays 2.

Mr. Chauncey asked if there was a collector of taxes for the northern district.

The President—Yes, Mr. Hill; he holds over until his successor is appointed.

Mr. Lambdin would like to add a codicil to that question and ask if Mr. Hill's bondsman is to hold over.

The President—Mr. Hill's term of office extends by law, until his successor enters upon his duties and the bond runs with it.

Just before the adjournment the President asked the attention of Council while he spoke a few words. He had received an anonymous letter, (sensation.) It was about wood for the poor. He merely wished to say that the President of Council had nothing to do with wood for the poor, and he stated for the benefit of the writer that the Finance Committee was the body to which he should address his communications. While up he would avail himself of the opportunity to say that he understood one of the Aldermen (understood to be Mr. Armstrong) had declined to come into any joint convention over which he (the President) presided. He had ruled in the last joint convention that a motion to lay on the table was not debatable. He understood that much, at least, of parliamentary law, and he meant to administer that law as he understood it. If he was sometimes cruel, he hoped to be pardoned, as he was always ready to make amends.

The Board then adjourned.

The Turkish War.

General Tcherazoff has sent a Colonel to urge Russian societies to give their promised aid in men and money, otherwise it will be too late.

The Montenegrin official paper states openly that the Primer of Montenegro means to conduct war on his own account. He will have no alliance with Serbia, though he considers the Serbian operations useful as engaging the attention of a large Turkish force. Roumania has notified the Powers that her mobilization is merely for the defence of her frontier.

It is reported that England has declared her readiness to join the agreement of the two Emperors on condition, including the preservation of Turkey, except the provinces are able to effect their own liberation.

The Ottoman Ministry has resolved to allow the Turkish army to assume the offensive. The Governor General of Herzegovina telegraphs from M. Sar as follows:

All bulletins respecting the pretended insurgent victories in Herzegovina are false. There has been no engagement except the combat sustained by Selim Pasha in the defiles of Zlati, which I reported on the 13th instant. The Montenegrins, who are operating on the mountains and in deserted villages, have not approached the positions where the imperial troops are concentrated. The reported capture of Gurzko, Bilek, Solatz and Nevesinje is a pure invention. On the 13th instant a company of Turkish troops from Klok fell into an ambush of the insurgents under General Paulovics. They suffered great loss, while sustaining the attack of the superior forces until the arrival of reinforcements, when the insurgents retreated.

A Serbian detachment has invaded the whole valley of Toplitz, between Novi Bazar and Nisich. The villages therein have risen and furnished volunteers for the Serbian army.

General Olympia reports that the Turks are committing fearful atrocities, burning Serbian and Bosnian villages, and massacring their inhabitants.

The mother of Prince Milan has just died at Wurzburg, in Bavaria.

The report of General Olympia concerning Turkish cruelties says the Turks have killed several hundred women and children.

In Bosnia they are cutting women and children to pieces, throwing them to the air and catching them upon bayonets. They cut off the heads or noses of dead and wounded, whereas wounded Turkish prisoners are treated like Servians.

Selim Pasha, who was reported blockaded at Salom, has escaped to Mostar, leaving his guns, baggage and ammunition.

The London Times Vienna dispatch comments on the late rumor that Serbia had asked for Russia's mediation in favor of an armistice. It traces the origin of the rumor to the efforts which Serbia is undoubtedly making to regain the good will of the Powers, and above all of Russia, which she risks by her obstinacy in declaring war.

The correspondent points out that the Servians so far have only been able to pass just beyond the frontier.

The Turks are gradually bringing up reinforcements. Serbia gave a hint a week ago that she was always ready to negotiate. This hint was of course not taken. On Sunday Colonel Ismailoff, a Russian, on General Tcherazoff's staff, passed through Vienna for St. Petersburg on a mission evidently with the object of propitiating the offended Powers.

The correspondent points out that Russia and Austria only recognize the belligerence of Montenegro, not that of Serbia. The Austrian frontier commanders have been ordered to treat Servians who may cross the frontier exactly like Bosnian and Herzegovinian insurgents.

Mukhtar Pasha is fortifying the hills south of Mostar and concentrating troops from the Bosnian and Serbian frontiers. The slow movement of Montenegrin movements will probably permit the completion of the defense. It is understood that the Powers consider Roumania's demands inopportune.

Reuter's Telegram Company have a dispatch from Vienna to the following effect: The Roumanian memorandum enumerates the various points upon which Roumania wishes to maintain a settlement by a friendly understanding with the Porte. The principal of these are the admission of a Roumanian representation to the Diplomatic Corps at Constantinople and the recognition of its jurisdiction in matters concerning Roumanian subjects in Turkey; the definition of boundary relative to the islands in the Danube; the conclusion of postal, telegraphic and extradition conventions with the Porte; the recognition of Roumanian passports; and finally, the ratification of the frontier at the delta of the Danube, which will secure to the Roumanians free use of its waters.

Capt. Geo. W. Williams, clerk of the Virginia Senate Judiciary Committee, attempted to commit suicide, in Richmond, yesterday.

The Indians.

New York, July 18.—A Bismarck, Dakota, dispatch of July 17, says: Sherman and Sheridan certainly under estimate the strength of the hostiles. Sitting Bull's band, before it was joined by Crazy Horse, numbered 1,800 lodges—over 6,000 effective fighting force, and Crazy Horse has proven himself strong enough to defeat Crook in every engagement, without the aid of Sitting Bull. Col. Burke, agent at Standing Rock, who certainly is well informed and not disposed to exaggerate their strength, estimates the fighting force of the Sioux at ten thousand, and it should be remembered that women and children are not elements of weakness, for every nine-year old boy will handle a gun, stone, mallet, or bow to better advantage than a majority of the recruits handle their muskets. The squaws do the camp drudgery, and are ready for the battle, if their services are needed. Sitting Bull's Umpapas lost 150 and other bands nearly as many in Custer's fight. The Rees, at Fort Lincoln, acquired several days over Custer's death, cutting themselves with knives, and exhibiting genuine sorrow. One refused to mourn and, in the wildest manner, called on Custer's spirit to drive the Sioux from the land, and insisted that his brave band would do it. The fact that Custer, though with the expedition, and nominally in command of his regiment, had no command whatever until after Reno's return from his fruitless scout of the 20th has not been made public. His regiment was divided into two wings, the right under Reno and the left under Benteen, while Custer was left to wabble where he would, without responsibility and without command. Much of the time was spent with his brothers and a few trusty men, hunting and scouting on his own account. Generally, he was with the advance, but not in command of it. Two or three times he was called upon to find passes through the bad lands or mountains, and once Terry said no other officer but Custer could have conducted the command through difficulties which seemed unsurmountable, so successfully. On the morning of June 22, for the first time, Custer was given a command, and those who know him do not wonder that he tried to make the most of it, and hazarded all in an attempt to conquer the Sioux without assistance. On Thursday next six companies of the Twenty-second Regiment, two companies of the Fifth Infantry and one hundred recruits for the Seventh Cavalry will leave here under the command of Col. O'is, of the Twenty-second, to reinforce Gen. Terry. So far no troops have come to his assistance. The four companies which were under his immediate command were promptly in motion, and have been encamped here for several days. Unfortunately Col. Smith, Gen. Terry's Adjutant General, left Fort Lincoln to return to the scene of operations the day before Col. O'is arrived. As a result the Colonel's command, which is largely composed of old Indian fighters, is chafing under the delay. However, everything is being put in order, and as soon as the remainder of the force arrives Col. O'is will advance. The steamer Carrol arrived to-day, and will return immediately with reinforcements and supplies. The condition of Gen. Custer's widow continues to be alarming. During Divine service at her house yesterday she fainted and remained in a swoon for nearly an hour.

Ex-Secretary Jewell.

The reception to Gov. Jewell, at Hartford, Connecticut, last night, was a grand ovation. A committee of citizens of both political parties met him in New Haven, and after the reception they came to Hartford by special train, stopping at Meriden, where there was a welcome address by Hon. O. H. Platt, and a response by Governor Jewell. At Hartford thousands of people assembled at the depot. A salute of fifteen guns were fired, and the arrival of the train was hailed with music, rockets and colored fires. Governor Jewell was welcomed by Mayor Sprague, a Democrat, who said the people felt that there was no blot upon his escutcheon, and that the readiness of the people to resent an apparent injury had added to this assemblage many of his political opponents.

Governor Jewell expressed his gratification at the cordial welcome of his friends and neighbors, whom he was glad to meet again, and accepted the demonstration as an evidence that his friends approved his public course. He was glad to be promoted to the highest possible rank, that of an American private citizen.

A procession consisting of seven companies of the 1st Regiment State militia, the Governor's Guard and the Cambridge Guards (color-bearers) then escorted the Governor to his residence, fireworks being set off on the route and the residences of the citizens being generally illuminated and the streets were thronged with people. At his residence Hon. C. R. Robinson made an address, welcoming him again to Hartford, and in these hours when the manufacturers of New England were especially inactive he welcomed him to our circle of manufacturers as one who had often called success out of doubtful promise. He said his friends had applauded his promise to conduct his Department at Washington on business principles; his resistance of the entreaties and the threats of bad men, and his efforts in the course of political reform to which the sound heart of the native is especially sensitive.

We do not forget that there is in true manhood such stuff as the circumstances of elevation to office cannot create nor removals from office destroy.

Governor Jewell responded, and after speaking of his gratification for his cordial reception to his home and to allies to his service in Russia, said that when he took position in the Cabinet he did announce that he would run his Department as any business must be run, for the benefit of the owners, which are the people; that he would punish fraud wherever discovered and discharge all ignorant or drunken employees and make honesty and fidelity the basis of appointment to office. How far he had done so the records of the Department and the verdict of the public must judge. The verdict to have been an honest official was better than to be an official.

Mayor Lewis, of New Haven, made a speech, in which he said that the reason why Mr. Jewell, who was in office with his family in Washington ten days ago, was now here as a private citizen, was because he was honest.

The demonstration was without party distinction.

The Indian War.

The following dispatch was received Sunday afternoon at the War Department:

Chicago, July 16, 1876.
Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington.

The following dispatch, received late last night, is transmitted for your information: I had already ordered Gen. Merritt to join Gen. Crook, but he will be detained a few days in attempting to intercept the Indians who have left Red Cloud agency. I would suggest to Crook to unite with Terry and attack these Indians, but I am so far away that I will have to leave them, as I have done heretofore, to act on their best judgment.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen.
GEN. CROOK'S DISPATCH
CAMP ON CROOK CREEK, WYOMING,
July 12, via PETERMANN, July 15.

Col. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General, Chicago.

My last information from Red Cloud agency was that the Cheyennes had left there to reinforce the enemy in my front. As this takes away all the disturbing element from that section I have availed myself of the Lieutenant General's permission and ordered the eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under Colonel Merritt, to join me at this point. The best information I can get of the

enemy front is that the Sioux have three fighting men to my one. Although I have no doubt of my ability to whip them with my present force, the victory would be like one barren of results, and so I have thought it better to defer the attack until I can get the 5th here, and then end the campaign with one crushing blow. The hostile Indians are, according to my advices, encamped on the Little Horn, near the base of the mountains, and I will probably remain there until my reinforcements come up. I received a dispatch from General Terry this morning, asking me to co-operate. I will do so to the best of my ability.
GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier General.

News of the Day.

Mr. Tyler is the twenty-sixth Cabinet officer Grant has appointed in seven years.
"Most Northwestern States can be counted certain for the democrats," says Mr. Lane of Oregon.

John C. Rodgers, an old and prominent merchant of the firm of Martin & Rogers, of Norfolk, died yesterday.

The Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company has been bought out by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

On Sunday W. A. Perry, of Fredericksburg, arrived at Richmond in search of his wife, whom he states left her home on Saturday morning with his nephew, Peter Allen, a boy about eighteen years old.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday, a joint resolution was presented, authorizing the President to accept volunteers to aid in the suppression of the Indian hostilities; and the said resolution was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Perry (Wyoming county) Star, whose editor has cast his first ballot for the republican ticket, and has always supported the republican candidate, now announces its intention to support the St. Louis ticket. It says: "The democratic conference has met the issue of retrenchment and reform by nominating Governor Tilden, and the duty of honest men is plain."

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—The Petersburg correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says:

"A case was heard in the Mayor's Court this morning which directly interests a large class of our population. Several parties were arraigned for selling liquor on Sunday. One of these was Mr. H. E. Morse, a Jewish citizen, who, desiring to test the law on the subject, but admitting the facts charged, appealed from the Mayor's decision to the Hustings Court. Mr. Morse was represented by Hon. Chas. F. Collier. It was established that he closed his saloon on the Jewish Sabbath, and his counsel claimed that under the general Sunday law, which exempts persons keeping sacred another day to the work, Mr. Morse was not liable to the penalties imposed by the statute. Referring to the spirit of the Constitution and tenor of State legislation for half a century, counsel asked the deliberate consideration of the Court.

"Mayor Cameron said he had given the subject careful investigation, and was satisfied that there was no exemption to the operations of the Sunday liquor law. The general provisions in the Code for the observance of the Sabbath were made in deference to a prevalent religious sentiment, and the exemptions thereunder were simply a recognition of the right of other sects to observe a different day of the week, and under the State law the penalty for breach of these regulations was light; but the act in relation to Sunday traffic in liquor was a police regulation intended to preserve the public order and peace, and from the operations of this act none could be exempted without injury to society.

"A fine of thirty dollars was imposed on Mr. Morse, who took an appeal. The case was sent on to the Hustings Court, and had in the sum of \$500 a quarter for Morse's appearance. The decision of the higher court will be awaited with interest."

PERSONAL.—Prof. J. G. McVeigh has been elected principal of the high school in place of Prof. Mason, who has resigned. Prof. McVeigh is a worthy successor of Prof. Mason, and under his efficient management we predict for the school greater usefulness than has heretofore marked its progress. The professor is a thorough and accomplished educator, and the action of the school board in his selection for this responsible position is wise and judicious.

It was recently mentioned that Prof. McVeigh and his wife had been selected to take charge of the New London Public School. They were released from their engagement, however, owing to the fact that the school is abandoned, by reason of the limited tax allowed under the constitution for the support of schools of the class to which it belongs.

Mrs. McVeigh has been elected to a position in the South Hanover Public School.—*Hannibal Courier.*

A DESPERATE THIEF.—On Wednesday night about 9 o'clock a farmer on the plank road was attracted by a noise in his tobacco bed, and at once proceeded with a friend to ascertain the cause. On arriving at the spot, they found a negro man very industriously engaged in pulling up and storing away tobacco plants, and on asking him what he meant, the negro drew a knife and rushed on the one nearest him, making a lunge at him, and cutting the right arm very severely, inflicting an ugly wound six or eight inches in length and very deep. The negro then thrust his knife in the breast of the other farmer and made his escape. Fortunately, the point of the knife struck the collar bone of the younger man, and glanced down without serious injury.

Officers are on the track of the desperado, and it is hoped he will be speedily brought to justice.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A PARLIAMENTARY EXCURSION TO THE CENTENNIAL.—The London Echo says it is understood that the following members of Parliament will proceed to Philadelphia after the adjournment of the present session: Joseph Bigger, Jacob Bright, Thomas Bar, Erskine Beaumont, George Anderson, Chas. Cameron, Joseph Cowen, Sir Charles Dilke, Joseph Dodds, Charles Jay, Edward Gurney, Sir Henry Hawley, Jas. Harrison, Isaac Hicks, E. R. S. John Walter, James Lawson, George Leeman, Alex. McDonald, William Holmes, Anthony J. Mundella, John O'Connor, Pow. R. Joseph W. Pease, Mr. Rylands, Thos. E. Smith, Patrick James Smyth, Jas. Stevenson, John Whitwell and Benjamin Whitwell. John Bright declines to go, owing to ill health.

Scribner, for August, with a varied, instructive and interesting table of contents—the very thing for seaside or mountain reading—has been received.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Two CHILD'S WHITE DRESS-ES, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this ad. Apply to Mrs. M. HELLER, Corner King and Fayette streets.

MOSQUITO NET.
PATENT FINISH MOSQUITO NETTING.
SELF-ADJUSTING CEILING PULLIES.
PATE T CANOPY FIXTURES.
A large assortment of MOSQUITO NETS, all sizes.
JOHN F. CLARKE,
No. 126 King street.

STANDARD OIL CANS.—We have on hand several Oil Cans, holding from 30 to 500 gallons each, that we offer at very low prices.
Je 16 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

DRIED SUGAR CORN for sale by
my 23 GEO. MCKURNEY & SON.

OFFICIAL.

Board of Aldermen.
At a called meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held July 17, 1876, there were present: Samuel H. Janney, e. q., President, and Messrs. Moore, Smith, Strauss, Armstrong, Downham and O'Neal.

A resolution directing the Superintendent of Police to have erected the drain extending from Henry street to Hunting Creek was adopted. Also a resolution to clean out the well and repair the pump at the corner of Lee and Princess streets.

An act granting permission to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to construct and maintain a line of telegraph along certain streets of the city of Alexandria, upon certain conditions, was received from the Common Council and passed—yeas 7, nays none.

The Board then adjourned.
Test: H. J. NIXEY, Clerk pro tem.

Common Council.

At a called meeting of the Common Council, held July 17, 1876, there were present: Hugh Latham, e. q., President, and Messrs. Chauncey, Mushbach, Broders, Herbert, Ficklin, Bondhorne, Latham, Ficklin, Smith, Hughes, Evans, Seales and Miller.

Mr. Mushbach, from the special committee to whom had been referred the application of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., reported a bill entitled an act granting permission to said company to construct a line of telegraph upon certain streets